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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/7214

ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
BRAZIL

IPF: (1992-1996) $ 14 180 000

(BRA/90/030) - Management Restructuring and Human Resource Development of the Federal Data Processing Service (SERPRO)

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	22 January 1992
Expected duration:	Two years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	SERPRO
Proposed UNDP contribution:	nil
Government cost sharing:	$ 1 456 300 Source of funds: IPF
Previous UNDP contribution:	$ 728 100
Total UNDP budget:	$ 2 184 400

Project background

The Federal Data Processing Service (SERPRO) was created in 1964 as a public enterprise of Brazil under the authority of the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning. This enterprise was established to provide information and data processing services to the public administration at federal, state and municipal levels. At present, SERPRO provides services to the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning and a variety of state agencies that include the Federal Revenue Department, the National Treasury Department, the Ministry of Justice, the Electoral System, the National Planning Secretariat, the Housing and Community Action Secretariat and the National Fund for the Development of Education.

During the last 15 years the demand for information and data processing services increased considerably; and SERPRO adjusted its organization to provide the required services. However, this unplanned expansion and diversification has led to the present situation where the enterprise is unable to deliver its services effectively. The management of SERPRO has identified the following areas for immediate improvement: an excessively centralized management and organizational structure with inefficient use of human and material resources; low level of automation and lack of technological innovation that has had serious implications on the quality and costs of the services provided by SERPRO; inability to meet adequately the demand for services; and absence of quality control and evaluation systems. In 1990, the Government of Brazil requested UNDP support to formulate and carry out a technical assistance project to strengthen SERPRO according to the Government's directives of rationalization and modernization of the federal administration.

[1] This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

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The project has been in operation for over a year and has achieved important results, such as the definition of SERPRO's management and organizational structure, the design and implementation of a performance evaluation system, the design and implementation of a management system, a partial implementation of an automated productive process, the initial formulation of a technological policy for the enterprise and the formulation and initial implementation of a human resource development policy.

At the end of 1991, the Government requested UNDP assistance to expand the scope of the project in order to consolidate the results achieved in the first year of operations and to formulate and implement a "Total Quality" philosophy in SERPRO.

Description of project

The proposed project revision will contribute to the actions described in the first and fifth concentration areas of the Fifth Country Programme which are the development of education, science and technology and the modernization of the state.

The immediate objectives of the project are to :(a) improve services rendered to present customers of SERPRO; (b) follow up modern technologies and internalization of technologies required for the improvement of services; (c) design and implement a human resource development policy; and (d) formulate and implement a quality and productivity philosophy in the company, though the introduction of the "Total Quality" philosophy in the company.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 61.5 work-months of international and national professional personnel in organization and management (6.5 work-months), human resource development (12 work-months), modern technologies (14 work-months), modernization of production (12 work-months), and miscellaneous consultants (17 work-months); subcontracts for implementation of output oriented management, implementation of a performance evaluation system, implementation of management systems, implementation of a commercial policy, implementation of a cost system, implementation of a communications system, formulation of a technological policy, implementation of a human resource development policy, definition and implementation of a total quality control model ; group training programmes and in-service training for 3,000 technical and administrative staff in the new management systems, technological innovation, and the total quality system; equipment for computerized information systems and training activities; and travel, mission, reporting and sundry costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	301 700
Subcontract	670 000
Training	394 600
Equipment	60 000
Miscellaneous	30 000
Total	1 456 300

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APPROVAL OF UNDP/UNCDF ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
SIERRA LEONE
IPF: (1993-1997) $411 426 000

(SIL/91/010 - SIL/90/C02) - Construction/Rehabilitation of Roads and Support to Labour-Intensive Rural Works Programme in Moyamba

Date of approval by the AC: 1/	22 January 1992
Expected duration:	Three years
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Works
Proposed executing agency:	ILO
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 654 700 Source of funds: IPF
Proposed UNCDF contribution:	$2 447 500 Source of funds: General Resources
Government contribution:	$ 111 300

Project background

During the past decade, the economic situation of Sierra Leone, characterized by a lack of confidence in the economy underlying the thriving parallel markets, weak institutional capacity, high degree of fiscal in discipline, and severe shortages, has deteriorated dramatically. As a consequence, infrastructure and services have deteriorated. The country is now in the second year of a three-year programme of economic reforms mutually agreed with IBRD and IMF.

Priority is given by the Government to agriculture, with the basic objective of self-sufficiency in food. Currently agriculture accounts for 60 percent of total employment but only 30 percent share of GDP with crop production mainly for subsistence. Over 60 percent of agricultural products have never reached the monetized market. The Government's objective in the agricultural sector is to provide improved extension services and support to producers, rehabilitate priority feeder roads, while eliminating distortions in production and marketing of food crop.

Liberalized crop marketing systems, established to boost producers earnings and demanded increase in production have not led to growth in the agricultural sector due to poor marketing and transport infrastructure. The present project is targeted on transport infrastructure in the District of Moyamba, the country's principal agricultural and fisheries zone. The feeder road network in the area is virtually inaccessible to vehicular traffic.

Description of Project

The development objectives of the project are to: (a) implement road rehabilitation and maintenance programme; and (b) contribute to the country's agricultural and rural development.

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The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) improve access to agricultural/fisheries areas; (b) re-establish the trade transport linkages between demand and productive centres that exist in the project area; (c) complement the impact of improving the road network as well as the input to WFP's institutional feeding programme in the health and education sector; (d) rehabilitate, construct and maintain about 196 km. of road in the Moyamba district, (e) upgrade the capacity of the Ministry of Works at district level in the implementation of rural roads programme, based primarily on local resources; and (f) provide assistance to project area community associations and local authorities and contractors in the maintenance of roads.

Project activities will include: (a) building bridges, grain storage facilities and drainage structures; (b) establishing district maintenance units; (c) providing on-the-job site training for all staff; (d) organizing and training to undertake basic emergency maintenance; and (e) providing extensive exposure to technical aspects of road construction and maintenance by labour-based method coupled with training in management of a relatively large labour force.

Inputs

The Government will finance local costs of counterpart staff. UNCDF will finance the cost of new equipment, building and construction materials, vehicles, subcontracts for labour, fuel, mission costs and support costs.

UNDP will provide the technical assistance team (project manager, three UNV engineers and six national experts/engineers, training adviser and sociologist). WFP will provide food to supplement wages for project personnel.

Financial data

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	UNCDF	UNDP	WFP
Mission costs	130 000	25 000	
Subcontracts	92 700	-	-
Equipment	1 173 100	-	-
Transport & Equipment	73 300	-	-
Operation/Maintenance	669 100	24 000	-
Experts	-	540 700	-
Training	-	29 000	-
Food for Work	-	-	278 000
Support costs	138 300	36 000	-
Contingencies	171 000	-	-
Total	2 447 500	654 700	278 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
SRI LANKA

(SRL/92/G31) - Development of Wild Life Conservation and Protected Area Management

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	15 January 1992
Expected duration:	Government in cooperation with FAO
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Lands, Irrigation and Mahaweli Development and the Department of Wild Life Conservation
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$4 079 800 Source of funds: GEF/SPR

Project background

The Action Plan on Environment of the Government of Sri Lanka confirms the extent to which it is committed to sustainable development with minimum damage to the environment. This Action Plan contains an important component relative to wild life conservation and protected area management. Last year the Government, with assistance from IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources) and UNESCO, completed the Five-Year Development Plan for Wild life Conservation and Protected Area Management. Thus, the establishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) towards the latter part of 1990, with biodiversity as one of the four areas of concern, was very timely as far as the Government is concerned. In fact, the joint FAO/IUCN/UNESCO formulation mission which developed the draft project document relied heavily on the Government's Five-Year Plan. To develop wild life conservation and protected area management the Government requested UNDP assistance under the present approval.

Description of project

The development objectives of the project are to: (a) conserve the biological diversity of Sri Lanka in representative terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems; (b) manage wild life resources in certain parts of the country in a sustainable manner so as to benefit the present and future generations of Sri Lanka and of global communities; and (c) enhance the contribution of the wild life conservation and protected area management sector to national socio-economic development.

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The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) raise the scientific and technical capacity of the Department of Wild Life Conservation (DWLC) for the establishment and management of protected areas and communication of their role in the socio-economic development of the nation to the people; and (b) develop a capacity for the systematic assessment and management of human/elephant conflicts and formulation of a strategy for integrated in-situ and ex-situ efforts to conserve Sri Lankan elephants.

Project activities will include: (a) training staff members of DWLC in English languages, wild life conservation and protected area management principles and other technical skills required in performing their respective duties; (b) establishing six protected areas including two each in the wet and coastal zones where protected area coverage at present is low; (c) managing protected area clusters covering existing protected areas; (d) preparing resource inventory for all these clusters; (e) undertaking research on suitable studies; (f) improving awareness among people; (g) developing methodology for rapid assessment of human/elephant conflict; (h) evolving strategies to manage the developed methodology; (i) applying the above-mentioned activities on an island-wide basis; and (j) conserving elephants in in-situ and ex-situ situations.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 24 work-months for an expert in protected area planning, 48 work-months of international consultancies in the fields of resource economics, habitat management, capture/translocation of elephants, elephant management, environmental interpretations, community participation and radio communication; 225 work-months of national consultancies on different subject areas; 15 external fellowships; two study tours; equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	1 286 200
Subcontract	825 000
Training	930 000
Equipment	846 300
Miscellaneous	282 300
Total	4 079 800

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